

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALICE ESPINOZA (7),

Defendant.

NO. CR-05-2075-7-EFS

**ORDER DENYING GOVERNMENT'S
MOTION TO RECONSIDER
SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE**

On August 26, 2005, the Court entered an Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Suppress (Ct. Rec. 630). Thereafter, on September 26, 2005, the Government filed a Motion to Reconsider Suppression of Evidence (Ct. Rec. 723), to which Defendant responded (Ct. Rec. 776); the government then replied (Ct. Rec. 783). Upon review, the Court concludes its previous Order was correct and denies the Government's reconsideration motion.

The beginning point in the analysis of this search and seizure is the Fourth Amendment. The Court recites the Amendment for emphasis:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

1 U.S. CONST. amend. IV. This "marks the right of privacy as one of the
2 unique values of our civilization and with few exceptions, stays the hand
3 of the police unless they have a search warrant issued by a magistrate
4 on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation." *McDonald v. United*
5 *States*, 335 U.S. 451, 453 (1948). The Founders' insistence upon
6 requiring a warrant be issued based upon probable cause was rooted in
7 their belief that "[p]ower is a heady thing; and history shows that the
8 police acting on their own cannot be trusted." *McDonald v. United*
9 *States*, 335 U.S. 451, 456 (1948). Accordingly, interjecting "a
10 magistrate between the citizen and the police . . . so that an objective
11 mind might weigh the need to invade that privacy in order to enforce the
12 law" is a major function served by the issuance of a search warrant. *Id.*
13 at 455-56. Furthermore, "an essential function of the warrant is to
14 'assure [] the individual whose property is searched or seized of the
15 lawful authority of the executing officer, his need to search, and the
16 limits of his power to search.'" *United States v. Gantt*, 194 F.3d 987,
17 990 (9th Cir. 1999) (quoting *United States v. Chadwick*, 433 U.S. 1, 9
18 (1977), *abrogated on other grounds by California v. Acevedo*, 500 U.S. 565
19 (1991)).

20 A warrant issued under 18 U.S.C. § 3103a, a provision of the Patriot
21 Act, may serve all of these functions, *albeit* with some delay, given that
22 a § 3103a application is reviewed by a neutral detached magistrate;
23 however, notice of the search is not given until after the search and
24 seizure occurs. 18 U.S.C. § 3103a(b)(3). Even though notice is not
25 given until a reasonable period after the search, *id.*, a valid § 3103a
26 search is likely constitutional given that the Supreme Court has ruled

1 "the Fourth Amendment does not prohibit all surreptitious entries."
2 *United States v. Frietas*, 800 F.2d 1451, 1456 (9th Cir. 1986) (citing
3 *Dalia v. United States*, 441 U.S. 238, 247 (1979)). Yet, the Ninth
4 Circuit recognized:

5 surreptitious searches and seizures of intangibles strike at
6 the very heart of the interests protected by the Fourth
7 Amendment. The mere thought of strangers walking through and
8 visually examining the center of our privacy interest, our
home, arouses our passion for freedom as does nothing else.
That passion, the true source of the Fourth Amendment demands
that surreptitious entries be closely circumscribed.

9 *Id.* at 1456. Accordingly, because an individual has a privacy interest
10 in their home and items contained therein and because the subject of a
11 § 3103a warrant will not be given notice of an invasion of her home and
12 lawful seizure of personal property by police for a period of time
13 following thereafter, the Court finds it essential that an "'objective
14 mind' of a neutral magistrate . . . weigh the need to invade that privacy
15 in order to enforce the law." *Gantt*, 194 F.3d at 991 (quoting *McDonald*,
16 335 U.S. at 455). Therefore, the Court finds it is necessary for a §
17 3103a warrant to strictly comply with the requirements of that section.¹

18
19 ¹ Section 3103a(b) states in its entirety:

20 Delay.—With respect to the issuance of any warrant or court
21 order under this section, or any other rule of law, to search
22 for and seize any property or material that constitutes
evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the
United States, any notice required, or that may be required,
to be given may be delayed if—

23 (1) the court finds reasonable cause to believe that
24 providing immediate notification of the execution of the
warrant may have an adverse result (as defined in section
2705);

25 (2) the warrant prohibits the seizure of any tangible
26 property, any wire or electronic communication (as defined in
section 2510), or, except as expressly provided in chapter 121,

1 The facts of this case, detailed here after, emphasize the dangerous
2 consequences to those whose homes are searched and property seized
3 surreptitiously without contemporaneous notice of the execution of a
4 §3103a warrant.

5 The express requirements of 18 U.S.C. § 3103a require the issuing
6 court to find, when issuing a delayed notice search warrant, "reasonable
7 cause to believe that providing immediate notification of the execution
8 of the warrant may have an adverse result," 18 U.S.C. § 3103a(b)(1), and
9 in order to allow seizure of tangible property, to find "reasonable
10 necessity for the seizure," *Id.* § 3103a(b)(2). Section 3103a(b)(3) also
11 requires the warrant itself to "provide[] for the giving of such notice
12 within a reasonable period of its execution." *Id.* § 3103a(b)(3).

13 Here, the issuing court did not include such findings on the search
14 warrant nor in any contemporaneously issued sealed order. The Government
15 argues the issuing court need not put such findings explicitly on the
16 warrant. Perhaps not, but absent the insertion on the warrant itself or
17 in a contemporaneously issued sealed order of the statutorily required
18 findings by the magistrate, arguments over the meaning of conflicting
19 language in the search warrant will persist with the unnecessary
20 development of strained precedent as courts speculate on the magistrate's
21 thought process and decision. While the Court agrees § 3103a(b) does not
22 explicitly require the issuing court to insert the statutory findings on
23

24 any stored wire or electronic information, except where the
25 court finds reasonable necessity for the seizure; and

26 (3) the warrant provides for the giving of such notice
within a reasonable period of its execution, which period may
thereafter be extended by the court for good cause shown.

1 the warrant itself, based on the policies and purposes of the Fourth
2 Amendment warrant requirement, see *United States v. Freitas I*, 800 F.2d
3 at 1456; *McDonald v. United States*, 335 U.S. 451, 456 (1948), the Court
4 finds a bright-line rule requiring an issuing court to expressly make
5 such findings is necessary, either by explicitly adopting and
6 incorporating the affidavit's conclusions for the necessity for a §
7 3103a(b) warrant in a written order accompanying the warrant or on the
8 warrant itself.² Here, because the issuing court did not make such
9 findings in either an order or on the warrant, this Court must guess at
10 what was actually intended, an unacceptable course when it involves the
11 rights guaranteed under the Fourth Amendment.

12 The imposition of an explicit 3103a(b) finding on the issuing court
13 is supported by a comparison to the procedures utilized when an order is
14 issued authorizing a wiretap under 18 U.S.C. § 2518. Section 2518(3)
15 requires the court to issue an order authorizing a wiretap; however, §
16 2518(3) does not specifically state that such an order must contain the
17 statutory findings to be made by the court in order to authorize a
18 wiretap. However, the Supreme Court in *Dalia v. United States*, 441 U.S.

20 ² For example, the entry of such findings could be as simple as the
21 use of a box that could be checked by the issuing court if it "[found]
22 reasonable cause to believe that providing immediate notification of the
23 execution of the warrant may have an adverse result." This would clearly
24 indicate to the reviewing court whether the issuing court found delayed
25 notice under 18 U.S.C. § 3103a was appropriate, and the issuing court
26 would not need to speculate.

1 238 (1979), stated "[t]he plain effect of the detailed restrictions of
2 § 2518 is to guarantee that wiretapping or bugging occurs only when there
3 is a genuine need for it and only to the extent that it is needed." 441
4 U.S. at 250. In order to determine whether "the detailed [statutory]
5 restrictions" were considered by the issuing court, this Court infers the
6 Supreme Court requires such statutory findings to be placed in the order;
7 this inference is bolstered by the fact the order authorizing the wiretap
8 in *Dalia*, like the wiretap orders authorized in this case (*see, e.g., Ct.*
9 *Rec.* 710 Att. 2 at 96-100), specifically set forth the findings required
10 by § 2518(3). Likewise, in the context of a delayed notice search and
11 seizure warrant under 18 U.S.C. § 3103a, with arguably a greater
12 infringement upon Fourth Amendment rights than a § 2518 wiretap, it is
13 just as important to ensure the issuing court determined after reviewing
14 the application that reasonable cause exists to believe that providing
15 immediate notification of the warrant would have an adverse result.
16 Accordingly, in order to ensure Fourth Amendment privileges are protected
17 and infringements on such are able to be closely scrutinized, the Court
18 finds the Fourth Amendment requires the issuing court to specify in
19 writing that it made the determinations required by § 3103a(b).

20 Section 3103a(b)(3) explicitly requires "the warrant provide [] for
21 the giving of such notice within a reasonable period of its execution,
22" 18 U.S.C. § 3103a(b)(3). Here, rather than set a date,
23 following a reasonable period, for notice, the warrant actually required
24 leaving a copy of the warrant at the site. Accordingly, not only does
25 the warrant not contain findings required by § 3103a(b), but the warrant
26 actually called for immediate notice. Therefore, on its face, the

1 warrant failed to comply with § 3103a(b)(3) and must be treated as a
2 standard warrant issued under 18 U.S.C. § 3102 and Federal Rule of Civil
3 Procedure 41.

4 In addition, as noted above, the search warrant, at best, was
5 inconsistent in terms of whether it was a § 3103a warrant or standard
6 Rule 41 warrant, a copy of which must be provided at the time of the
7 search, FEDN. R. CIV. P. 41(f)(3). The Government maintains the "SEAL"
8 stamp and the notations that the search warrant could be executed "any
9 time in the day or night as I find reasonable cause has been established"
10 indicate the warrant was a § 3103a warrant. (Ct. Rec. 482-2.) However,
11 the warrant also contained standard Rule 41 search warrant language: the
12 agents should "search . . . the place named above for the . . . property
13 specified, *serving this warrant* and making the search, . . . if property
14 be found there to seize same, *leaving a copy of this warrant* and receipt
15 for the person or property taken." *Id.* (emphasis added). The warrant did
16 not make a reference to 18 U.S.C. § 3103a or reference Agent Schrock's
17 assertions regarding the necessity of a § 3103a search. *Id.* In light of
18 these inconsistencies, even under a liberal reading of the issuing
19 court's requirements under § 3103a, the Court concludes the "SEAL" stamp
20 and "reasonable cause" language indicate the search warrant was not
21 issued under § 3103a.

22 The Government presents a declaration from Agent Schrock stating he
23 had a telephone conversation with the issuing court and was told the
24 warrant was a § 3103a warrant. That effort by the government
25 demonstrates the very reason for a bright-line rule requiring the issuing
26 court to make the necessary § 3103a(b) findings explicitly as outlined

1 above. The essential requirement of the Fourth Amendment to make a
2 search reasonable, with few and what should be rare exceptions, is the
3 neutral and detached objective determination by the issuing court, not
4 the recollection of the law enforcement officer. Determining whether a
5 § 3103a(b) warrant was properly issued must be based on a review of the
6 relevant documents in existence at the time the search warrant was
7 issued. Had there been either incorporation and adoption of the
8 applicant's recitation of the statutory bases or the magistrate's own
9 compliant statutory finding in the warrant itself or in sealed companion
10 order, then the Court could properly engage in a determination of
11 "clerical error" but not on these facts or this warrant.

12 The Government then argues, even if the warrant failed to comply
13 with § 3103a, the evidence should not be suppressed because the search
14 falls within the good faith exception to the exclusionary rule enunciated
15 in *United States v. Leon*, 468 U.S. 897 (1984). The Court finds the *Leon*
16 good faith exception inapplicable. In *Leon*, the Supreme Court explained,

17 It is the magistrate's responsibility to determine whether the
18 officer's allegations establish probable cause, and if so, to
19 issue a warrant comporting in form with the requirements of the
20 Fourth Amendment. In the ordinary case, an officer cannot be
expected to question the magistrate's probable-cause
determination or his judgment that the form of the warrant is
technically sufficient.

21 *Id.* at 920. The Supreme Court reached the conclusion that evidence
22 should not be excluded simply because an executed search warrant was
23 later found to lack probable cause in part because exclusion would not
24 have a deterrent effect on improper law enforcement behavior. *Id.* Yet,
25 the Supreme Court also highlighted its "discussion of the deterrent
26 effect of excluding evidence obtained in reasonable reliance on a

1 subsequently invalidated warrant assumes, of course, that the officers
2 properly executed the warrant and searched only those places and for
3 those objects that it was reasonable to believe were covered by the
4 warrant." *Id.* at 918 n.19. Accordingly, the key question here is
5 whether the officers, when in good faith relying on the form of the
6 warrant, could reasonably believe the warrant was a § 3103a(b) warrant
7 authorizing a "sneak and seize" search.

8 Based on the warrant's inconsistencies, *i.e.* "SEAL" stamp, allowance
9 of night time search, requirement of notice at time of search, and lack
10 of 18 U.S.C. § 3103a(b) language, the Court finds the officers executing
11 the warrant could not in good faith believe the warrant allowed delayed
12 notice. When a search warrant, desired by law enforcement to be a
13 delayed notice warrant pursuant to § 3103a, calls for notice upon
14 execution of the search, the Court finds law enforcement cannot blindly
15 assume notice at the time of the search is not called for; rather, a
16 reasonable law enforcement officer would seek an amended search warrant,
17 if the issuing court finds a § 3103a warrant is in fact appropriate.
18 Given the in-depth investigation of the alleged Rivera drug trafficking
19 organization and law enforcement's interest in keeping such secret, the
20 Court finds the officers more than likely would not have conducted the
21 search if instantaneous notice was required. *See United States v. Johns*,
22 851 F.3d 1131, 1135 n.5 (9th Cir. 1988) Therefore, the Court finds
23 exclusion is an appropriate sanction given that a reasonable officer
24 would have questioned whether the court had issued a § 3103a warrant.
25 *See Leon*, 468 U.S. 906-07.

1 Even if the officers in good faith believed the warrant was a §
2 3103a warrant allowing for delayed notice, the Court finds the *Leon* good
3 faith exception does not apply. The Supreme Court listed four
4 circumstances in which the good faith exception will not apply: (1) when
5 the magistrate was misled by information in the affidavit the affiant
6 knew or should have known was false, (2) when the magistrate wholly
7 abandoned his judicial role, (3) when the affidavit so lacked indicia of
8 probable causes to render official belief in its existence entirely
9 unreasonable, and (4) when the warrant is so facially deficient, *i.e.* in
10 failing to particularize the place to be searched or the things to be
11 seized, the executing officers cannot reasonably presume it to be valid.
12 *Id.* at 923; *United States v. Johns*, 948 F.2d 599, 604-05 (9th Cir. 1991).
13 The first three listed exceptions do not apply here; however, the fourth
14 does. The warrant's inconsistencies discussed above, *i.e.* "SEAL" stamp,
15 allowance of night time search, requirement of notice at time of search,
16 and lack of 18 U.S.C. § 3103a(b) language, causes the warrant to be
17 facially deficient for purposes of § 3103a.

18 Furthermore, the Court finds exclusion is required to help deter
19 conduct engaged in by the officers conducting this search. The officers
20 left a California license plate in order to divert any suspicion from law
21 enforcement and toward other individuals. The Court finds such conduct
22 has the dangerous potential of injuring innocent third persons. When an
23 individual discovers that others have been on their property uninvited,
24 there exists a natural desire to learn who the intruder was given that
25 "[t]he mere thought of strangers walking through and visually examining
26 the center of our privacy interest, our home, arouses our passion for

1 freedom." *Frietas*, 800 F.2d at 1456. And when property is seized, as
2 it was in this case, it creates the potential for innocent people being
3 injured because the owners of the property may incorrectly blame and
4 sanction in some way a person innocent of the seizure. The transcripts
5 of recorded telephone conversations demonstrate that the Riveras had
6 focused on the brother of Ms. Espinoza exposing him to danger of injury,
7 reinforcing the necessity for strict compliance with the statute and with
8 the procedures this Court now requires. Exclusion is the proper remedy
9 to deter this conduct. Compliance with the procedures the Court has
10 imposed insures compliance with the Fourth Amendment and with the Patriot
11 Act.

12 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:** Government's Motion to
13 Reconsider Suppression of Evidence (**Ct. Rec. 723**) is **DENIED**.

14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Executive is directed to enter
15 this order and to provide copies to all counsel.

16 **DATED** this 23rd day of December, 2005.

17
18 S/Edward F. Shea

19 EDWARD F. SHEA
20 United States District Judge

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